Numb. LXXVI.

THE

Pennſylvania GAZETTE.

Containing the freſheſt Advices Foreign and Domeſtick.

From Thurſday, April 23. to Thurſday, April 30. 1730.

The Plain-Dealer. N°. 3.

Quid eſt enim Temeritate fortius? Aut quid tam temerarium, tamque indignum ſapientis gravitate atque conſtantia, quam aut falſum ſentire, aut quod non ſatis explorate perceptum ſit & cognitum, ſine ulla Dubitatione defendere. Cic.

UPON a Suppoſition that my Readers deſire to be freed from the falſe Opinions, which prevail in the World thro' the Ignorance of the Vulgar, the Prejudices of the Unwary, and the Artifices of deſigning Men; I offer this Paper to their Peruſal, which if attentively conſidered, may incline their Hearts to a Love of Truth and Sincerity: And give them an Averſion to Error and Falſhood. The preſent Diſcourſe is the Foundation of a Set of prefatory Lectures, intended to fit the Minds of ſuch as read them, for the Reception of ſound Knowledge; and therein follow the Example of the *good Husbandman*, who prepares the Soil with great Diligence, before he ventures to ſow his Grain.

Every Perſon who would be thought reaſonable, ought to be ſatisfied of the Juſtneſs and Certainty of his Notions, that he may know what Opinions to receive, and what to reject.

The firſt Step then, towards acquiring this Kind of Knowledge, is to accuſtom our ſelves to a *Habit of Doubting*; ſince all *Reaſoning* proceeds from this Operation of the Mind; as all *Prudence* grows out of *Caution* and *Circumſpection*. He that never *doubts*, will as naturally fall into frequent Errors, as the Man who acts without *Precaution*, will often run into wrong Meaſures. Our *Prejudices* and our *Errors* muſt needs be very numerous, ſince the Generality of the Opinions we embrace, are not the Reſult of a *Rational Enquiry*; but received upon the Authority of our Country, our Parents, our Teachers, our Acquaintance, or ſuch Perſons as we admire; or they are owing to our Paſſions, or Intereſt; or laſtly, they are approved for being witty or bold; and often for being ſingular and diſtinguiſhing. And when we do believe what is really true, it is oftner owing to Chance, than to our Knowledge of the ſolid Foundation on which it is built.

In ſuch a confuſed unſelected Multitude of Opinions, if we deſire to ſeparate the Good from the Bad, it will be neceſſary to winnow our Store, and ſeverely to examine, whether many Things which we eſteem to be True, may not be found Falſe upon a Scrutiny.

In order to ſuch an Examination, we muſt be contented to look upon our whole Proviſion of Opinions, as *dubious* with Reſpect to our ſelves, whatever they may prove to be in the Iſſue, upon an impartial and ſtrict Review: That is, we are not to admit any Notion as true, till we have conſidered the Reaſons on which it is grounded, and find them a ſufficient Eſtabliſhment for it. Without this univerſal Impartiality, we may eaſily let ſeveral groſs Errors eſcape our Notice, and cheriſh them warmly for Truths, to the great Detriment of our ſelves and others.

This prudential, equitable Method of proceeding in our Search after Knowledge, is by the ingenious Monſieur *Des Cartes*, called *Doubting of every Thing*; and is recommended by him, as the firſt neceſſary and uſeful Step, which ought to be taken, in order to come at Certainty. And he very juſtly lays a great Streſs upon it, becauſe it is requiſite in examining into every Propoſition, to endeavour to have as little Propenſion to either Side of the Queſtion, as if it were ſome new Matter propoſed to us; or ſome old Notion, with ſuch equal Reaſons on either Hand, as at firſt leave the Mind in a perfect State of Neutrality, not knowing which way to determine its Judgment. This is ſuch an indifferency in the Mind, as leaves it wholly free; having not the leaſt Concern on which Side the Truth may lie, with a Readineſs to embrace it on either Side. And without this equitable Temper, it will not be eaſy to diſcern the Truth when it lies before us.

Notwithſtanding what has been ſaid, we are not to think, that any one ſhould, or indeed that he can, actually doubt of the Truth of every Propoſition he may have treaſured in his Mind. Common Senſe will not permit us to doubt, whether Two and Two make Four; and whether the Whole of any Thing is Bigger than any One of its Parts. But a Lover of Truth will ſearch into the Bottom of Things, with as much Diligence and Exactneſs as if he doubted of them, before he pronounces them to be *certain* and indiſputable. Therefore an honeſt Man ſhould labour more eſpecially to acquire this Habit of *Philoſophical Doubting*, where he has moſt Reaſon to apprehend the Weight of ſome Prejudice, either for or againſt any one of his Opinions.

Neither is a Perſon, who proceeds by this *Philoſophical Doubting* in his Enquiries after Truth, to look upon himſelf as wholly diſengaged from all his former Principles and Rules of Action, till ſuch Time as he ſhall be able to determine their Truth or Falſhood in a poſitive Manner: But he muſt at leaſt in the *Interim*, govern himſelf by them, as probable Rules of Action, till he has an Opportunity to be informed more fully of their Reaſonableneſs: For he is not in the Caſe of one, who is perplexed with a doubting Conſcience, and has no real Perſuaſion to determine him in the Practice of his Duty; but actually believes his own Rules to be juſtifiable for the preſent, though in order to examine more thoroughly into their Certainty, he reſolves to make his Enquiries as freely as if he very much doubted of them.

But as even this *Philoſophical Doubting* is but an uneaſy State of Mind, to a Man who ſuſpects that the greateſt Part of what he has all along eſteemed to be Knowledge, may upon Trial prove down right Ignorance, and is therefore jealous that if he perſiſts to conduct himſelf by it, his Life may be one continued Dream of Folly, ſo that he cannot act with Courage or Comfort; a Wiſe-man ſhould as ſoon as he can, get out of this comfortleſs unſettled Condition, by puſhing on his Enquiries, till he comes to ſome fixt and certain Principles, from which he may draw evident Concluſions for his Conduct upon all Occaſions. This ought firſt to be done in Caſes every Day occuring; as in what relates to the Principles by which Life is to be conducted, and Society to be preſerved. In other Concerns,

we

we are to give Preference to our Diſquiſitions, either according to the Value of the Things themſelves; or as they relate immediately to our particular Profeſſion; or as they conduce to make us Maſters of any Science which we deſire to be perfect in, for our private Satisfaction.

It is likewiſe proper I ſhould here adviſe my Readers, to purſue ſtrict Science, where Demonſtration can be had: To content themſelves with a probable Perſuaſion where only probable Arguments are to be expected: And wholly to refuſe their Aſſent, when their Opinions muſt rather be owing to Chance than Conviction.

To this *Philoſophical Doubting*, there are two very oppoſite Extreams.

The one is a certain Obſtinacy or Perverſeneſs of Mind, in adhering to whatever we have once given our Aſſent, without ever conſidering whether we had ſufficient Reaſons for our Aſſent; without having Patience to hear any Thing that may be urged againſt our Opinions; and with an unmanly Dread of letting any *new Light* into our Underſtanding, leſt we ſhould perceive more dark Corners in our Soul, than we ſhould be willing to acknowledge.

The other is a State of Scepticiſm; when a Man, upon Pretence of the many Errors ſtirring in the World, and the great Difficulty of diſintangling the Truth from the Intricacy of ſo many perplexed and oppoſite Opinions, ſhall ſit down with a total Neglect of Reaſon, and a Contempt of Knowledge in an *affected Doubting*: I call it ſo, becauſe amongſt thoſe Perſons who have given themſelves this Air of ſuperior Wiſdom, there have not appeared any thorough-paced Scepticks; none who pretended to doubt of the Truths of Mathematicks, or who looked on all Things ſo equally probable, as not to make uſe of their Senſes (like other People) for the Preſervation of themſelves, and of the Maxims of common Prudence in conducting their Affairs.

I have more to ſay in Behalf of *Philoſophical Doubting*, which is the Ground-work of all real Knowledge; but as it may be improper to take up more Room in the preſent Paper with a Diſcourſe of ſuch a ſerious Kind; I ſhall defer the remaining Part of it till my Readers may have duly conſidered the Doctrine which has been herein delivered to them.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

VENICE, Jan. 21. N. S.

LETTERS from Conſtantinople, of the 2d paſt, adviſe, that they had received an Account, that the young Sophy having been reinforced by a Body of Troops commanded by Mahmud, one of the principal Lords of the Province of Candahar, had in three Battles defeated Sultan Eſreff's Army, and diſperſed his beſt Troops: That the Conquerors afterwards made themſelves Maſters of the important Poſt of Bender Abaſſi, which cuts off the Communication between Iſpahan and Sultan Eſreff's Army: That the numerous Forces of the great Mogul were on full March to the young Sophy's Aſſiſtance; and that this laſt had promiſed Mahmud the Sovereignty of the Province of Candahar, in Conſideration of his Services. The ſame Letters add, that a great Divan was held upon the Receipt of this News, to conſider whether the Porte ſhould aſſiſt Sultan Eſreff, or not; but that their Sentiments were divided; and that an Ambaſſador from the young Sophy was arrived at Conſtantinople, who had already had an Audience of the Grand Vizier.

Vienna, Jan. 21. We learn from Kerment in Lower Hungary, that the Inhabitants of 18 Villages, near the Drave, had taken up Arms, and beſieged and taken by Aſſault the Caſtle of Balladinetz; they had burnt alive an Officer, plundered the Caſtle, killed ſeveral Heydukes in Garriſon, and carried away the Burgrave of the Town Priſoner.

Hamburg, Jan. 31. Some new Incidents having ariſen at Brunſwick, makes People fear that the Congreſs will not have the deſired Succeſs. We learn from Vienna, that the Imperial Court takes all proper Meaſures to have a conſiderable Army in Italy: And we hear from Moſcow, that the Ruſſian Auxiliaries promiſed the Emperor have Orders to be ready to March.

Hague, Jan. 31. N. S. On Friday Night laſt an Expreſs was diſpatched by the Way of Paris, with the States General's Ratification of their Acceſſion to the Treaty of Seville, to M. Vander Meer their High Mightineſſes Ambaſſador at the Court of Spain. The State came laſt Week to a Reſolution to fit out twelve Men of War and four Frigats, for the Service of the current Year, which Reſolution is ſent to their reſpective Provinces for their Approbation.

LONDON, Jan. 29.

We hear from Cambridge, That on the 19th, 20th and 21ſt of this Inſtant, the Sophs were examined for their Degrees; and on Friday 109 were admitted Batchelors of Arts.

And, that lately died there, the Reverend Mr. Godfrey Waſhington, Fellow of St. Peter's College, and one of the Preachers at Whitehall. He was an excellent Preacher, and of an exemplary Life and Converſation; and his Death is much lamented by every one that knew him, eſpecially the poor People of Cambridge, to whom he was a ſincere Friend.

Laſt Week died the Rev. Dr. Grandorge, of Magdalen College, Oxford, one of the Fellows of that Society, and alſo one of the Prebendaries of the Church of Canterbury: He was for above 30 Years Chaplain to the late Earl of Thanet; in Acts of Charity and Goodneſs he followed the Example of that great Man, and left by his Will to the aforeſaid College 500 l. for buying perpetual Advowſons, and alſo 500 l. to the Church of Canterbury, for Repairs and Ornaments of the ſaid Church: Likewiſe 5000 l. to the Corporation of the Sons of the Clergy, to be diſtributed among the Daughters of the poor Clergymen; beſide many other charitable Legacies.

Several old Ships are put upon the Stocks at Deptford, in order to be rebuilt, and the Solebay, a Bomb Veſſel, and the Cruiſer Sloop, are fitting out for Service. Several Men of War we hear are to be ſtationed on the Coaſt of America, and 10,000 Seamen are voted for the Service of the Year 1730.

By our Advices from France, we are informed, that the Emperor has diſpatched a Courier to the Court of Spain, with this Anſwer, That his Imperial Majeſty will make good all his Engagements by former Treaties.

By the ſame Canal we hear that the moſt Chriſtian King, is at preſent mightily taken up with the Duke D'Eſpernon, and has lately dined twice with him in private, in his Cabinet; of which the Cardinal Fleury could not help taking Notice: That thereupon his Majeſty gave him a very cold Anſwer; which has created ſuch a Jealouſy in his Enemies, that it is made a Queſtion about the Court, whether he may not retire from Buſineſs, as firſt Miniſter; and if he ſhould, ſome People have their Eye on the Duke du Main for that Honour.

By Letters from New-England, we learn, that the Rev. Dean Berkley, who went over to America, in order to found a College in Bermudas, has bought a Farm at Rh. Iſland, and is there ſettled; but that ----- James, and ----- Dalton, Eſqrs. who went over in Company with the Dean, are parted from him, and intend to ſettle at Pennſylvania.

An Account of what Iron was exported from Gottenburgh, in the Year 1729. viz. for Hull 22645 lb. for London 21516 lb. for Newcaſtle 3262 lb. for Colcheſter 2400 lb. for Stockton 1845 lb. for Pool 1284 lb. Other Ports in Great Britain and Ireland 11254 l. in all 64206 lb. For Cadiz 200 lb. for Lisbon 220 lb. for Oſtend 210 lb. for Amſterdam 1987 lb. for Hamburgh 2945 lb. for other Ports in the North 2162 lb. In all 7724 lb. Total in all 71930 lb. Note, 71930 Ship Pounds make 9590 Engliſh Tons, and 2 3ds of a Ton, at 7 and 1 Half Ship Pounds to the Ton.

A few Days ſince, a Woman of near 80 Years of Age, who has begg'd Alms in Ironmonger-Lane, Cheapſide, and the adjacent Neighbourhood, for upwards of 15 Years, was married to a Barber 84 Years of Age in the ſaid Lane; and ſince her Marriage ſhe has carried her Spouſe to her own Lodging, which was exceedingly well furniſhed; and ſhe has ſince acknowledged her ſelf worth 3000 l.

It is reported, that the Right Rev. and Learned Biſhop of London, will ſoon publiſh a *ſecond Paſtoral Letter*; and we do not doubt but this will be very acceptable News to all who have any Zeal for the Chriſtian Religion, and the good of their Country.

They write from *Paris, Feb.* 3. N. S. That an Imperial Courier arrived from Vienna the 21ſt of January, with Orders

ders to the Emperor's Plenipotentiaries at that Court, to expoſtulate both with the Miniſters of his moſt Chriſtian Majeſty, and with thoſe of the two Maritime Powers, about the Indignity which his Imperial Majeſty ſuggeſts to be put upon him by the Treaty of Seville; and to declare to them, in the Name of his Imperial Majeſty, that he will inviolably adhere to the former Treaties, and not ſuffer Laws to be preſcribed to him, nor to be forced to comply with Innovations repugnant to the ſaid Treaties.

Feb. 15. The Powers ally'd by the Treaty of Seville, having given Time to the other Powers till the Month of May next, to accede to that Treaty, the true Poſture of the Affairs of Europe cannot be known till then.

London, Feb. 10. The Honourable Alexander Spotſwood, Eſq; formerly Lieut. Governor of Virginia, will ſoon return to that Province, being appointed Poſt-Maſter General of all his Majeſty's Dominions in America.

New-York, April 24. His Majeſty has been pleaſed to appoint Philip Cortland, Eſq; to be one of his Majeſty's Council in this Province, who on Thurſday laſt, in Council, was ſworn, and took his Place accordingly.

April 27. We hear that the Honourable Coll. Spotſwood, Poſt-Maſter General, is arrived in Virginia.

We hear that the Dutcheſs Dowager of Courland is proclaimed Empreſs of Ruſſia.

Cuſtom-Houſe, New-York, April 27. *Inward Entries.*

A. Marſchalk jun. from Jamaica, D. Downing from London, G. Fraſer from Madera, J. Reading from Briſtol, J. Stephens and D. Bickford from Antigua, J. Smith from Barbadoes, S. Conyers from Bermuda, M. Tucker from St. Thomas.

Entred outwards, J. Vanpelt for N. Carolina, J. Fred for S. Carolina, J. Phœnix for St. Kits, G. Leacraft for Barbadoes, Ph. Fiol for Suranam, J. Hill for Curacoa, A. Mansfield for Newfoundland, J. Clark for New-Caſtle on Delaware, J. Boſch for Boſton.

Cleared out, H. Todd to Barbadoes, W. Burrows to Curacoa, B. Tillinghaſt to Rh.-Iſland, S. Moore to P. Amboy, W. Fielding and A. Biſſet to Jamaica, J. Sutcliff and T. Fitch to Antigua, W. Appleby to Bermuda.

Philadelphia, April 30.

On *Friday* Night laſt, about 11 o' Clock, a Fire broke out in a Store near Mr. *Fiſhbourn's* Wharff, and before it could be maſter'd conſumed all the Stores, *&c.* on the Wharff, damaged ſeveral Houſes on that Side the Street, and croſſing the Way, ſeized the fine Houſe of Mr. *J. Dickinſon*, with two other Houſes adjoining towards *Walnut-ſtreet*, which are all ruined. The Loſs in the Whole is ſuppoſed to be four or five Thouſand Pounds. It is thought that if the People had been provided with good Engines and other ſuitable Inſtruments, the Fire might eaſily have been prevented ſpreading, as there was but little Wind. There is now a Subſcription on Foot for ſupplying the Town with every Thing neceſſary of that Nature, which meets with great Encouragement. There was much Thieving at the Fire, and ſeveral ill Perſons are now in Priſon on that Account.

Cuſtom-Houſe, Philadelphia, Entred inwards.

Ship Petersburgh, Richard Raikes, from London.
Brigt. Dolphin, William Hill, from Barbadoes.

Entred outwards.

Ship Petersburgh, Richard Raikes, for Lisbon.
Brigt Plain-Dealer, John Watts, for Briſtol.
Sloop Five Siſters, John Joel, for South Carolina.
—— Princeſs Royal, Thomas Petty, for Jamaica.

Cleared out.

Brigt. Plain-Dealer, John Watts, to New-Caſtle.
—— Olive Branch, David Burch, to Jamaica.

A Letter ſigned Philoclerus, *in Anſwer to that in our laſt concerning the* Drum, *&c. came too late to be inſerted in this Paper, but will be in our next.*

Buried in the ſeveral Burying-Grounds in two Weeks paſt.

Church	1.	Baptiſts			0.
Quakers	1.	Strangers,	Whites		1.
Presbyterians	0.		Blacks		1.

Advertiſements.

JOHN HYNDSHAW, at the Sign of the *Two Bibles*, in *Market-ſtreet*, over againſt the Presbyterian Meeting-Houſe, *Philadelphia*, binds any Sort of Books after any Faſhion People may deſire, and more perfectly, and cheaper, than formerly hath been done in theſe Parts. And he ſells at the loweſt Prices Folio Bibles with Maps and the Concordance, Quarto Bibles, ſmall Bibles, Teſtaments, Pſalters, Primers, with Variety of other Books: And ſeveral Sorts of blank Books for Accompts, Pocket-Books, Copy-books. Alſo Stationary Ware, ſuch as Paper, Ink, Sealing-wax, Wafers, Ink-horns, Standiſhes for Counters, Pencils, Spectacles and Caſes; and ſundry Sorts of Merchant Goods, lately imported from *Great Britain*, with a Book entituled *Bradley's Gentleman and Farmer's Guide*, abridged, for the Increaſe and Improvement of Cattle, *&c.* *April* 30. 1730.

To be SOLD,

BY *John Everitt*, of *Weſt Nottingham* in *Cheſter* County, a Griſt Mill on a good Stream of Water, with Convenience for building either a Saw Mill or a Fulling Mill; good new bolting Cloths up for making fine and middling Flour; and ſeventy Acres of Land, twenty of it good Meadow Land, about three Miles from a good Landing on *Suſquahannah* River, convenient for the *Maryland* Trade. Any Perſon inclining to purchaſe the aboveſaid Land and Premiſſes, may apply themſelves to *John Everitt* aforeſaid, or to *John Piggot*, and be informed about the Price and Time of Payment.

To be SOLD:

A Griſt Mill, (having two Pair of Stones) at *Salisbury* Town upon the Head of *Duck Creek*, in *Kent* County on *Delaware*, diſtant a quarter of a Mile from navigable Water, (accounted 37 Miles from *New-Caſtle*) with about Sixty Acres of Land adjacent to the ſaid Mill, part whereof is clear'd, whereon is an Orchard containing about Sixty good bearing Apple-Trees within Fence. Any Perſon inclin'd to purchaſe, may apply to *William Rawle* in *Philadelphia*, or to *Joſeph Rawle* at the ſaid Town of *Salisbury*.

RUN away the 25th of this Inſtant from *Samuel Worthington* of the Manor of *Moreland* in this County, two Servant Men, *viz. Richard Bowen*, aged 22 Years, well ſet, has ſhort dirty brown Hair; a grey Kerſey Coat and Jacket, woollen and worſted Stockings, and good Shoes. *James Purnel*, aged 30 Years, of low Stature, black Complexion, without Hair; he is burſten, and commonly wears an Apron to conceal it; alſo his [illegible] Finger, by reaſon of a Cut among the Sinews, ſtreight, and will not bend with the reſt; his Cl[oaths] much the ſame with thoſe of *Bowen* deſcribed ab[ove]. have take with them two Guns, a pair of Boot[s], Hat, and a copper-coloured Sagathee Jacket.

RUN away at the ſame Time from *Hen[ry]* the ſame Place, a Servant Man named *Abel* 24 Years, luſty and well-ſett, ſhort black Face, large Noſe, and ſmall hollow Eyes; h[e] grey Kerſey Coat and Waſtcoat, Leather Bree[ches] coloured Great Coat, good Stockings and Sh[oes].

RUN away alſo at the ſame Time from of the ſame Place, an *Iriſh* Servant Man n[amed] *ley*, of middle Stature and well-ſett, black Complexion, much pockfretten; he has [a] brown cloth Coat, a grey drugget Jacket, Buckskin Jacket, leather Breeches, a blue gr[ey] pewter Buttons, grey Stockings and good Shoes. good *French*. It is thought all four are gone t[o].

Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servants in ſome Go[al] gives Notice to their Maſters, ſhall have *Fifty Shilling[s]* ward for each, and reaſonable Charges paid, by

S. Worthington, Henry Comeley, Thomas Duffel[d].

RUN away the 19th of this Inſtant from *John Wallace* in *Derby*, a Servant Man named *Samuel Hughs*, of a low Stature, goes ſtooping, and ſharp Shins one more ſharp than the other; he looks to be 30 Years of Age, but ſays he is but 25. He ſerved ſome Time in *Frankford*: He hath got a large felt Hat, ſhort black Hair, a ſtriped Handkerchief, a darkiſh-coloured homeſpun cloth Coat and Jacket, a pair of Trowſers, bluiſh Stockings and new Shoes: He is one that hath a great deal of Aſſurance, and is a *Weſt Country-man*. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo that his Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Twenty Shillings* Reward and reaſonable Charges paid, by

John Wallace.

RUN away on the 19th Inſtant from *Abraham Wood* of *Bucks* County, a *French* Servant Man named *Iſaac Barono*, aged about 25 Years; a little well-built Man, black Hair, ſwarthy Complexion, round Viſage. Has on a light coloured Kerſey Coat made faſhionable, a blue and white ſtriped Jacket, a Felt Hat, fine Shirt and an Oznaburgh Shirt, and Trowſers.

Run away at the ſame Time from *Nicholas Parker* of the ſame County, an *Iriſh* Servant Man, named *Henry Brewer*, about 30 Years of Age, middle Stature, ſhort black Hair, but ſometimes wears a white Wig or a worſted Cap, has a leering Look with his Eyes. He wears a browniſh colour'd broad Cloth Coat and Veſt trim'd with the ſame Colour, Oznaburgh Breeches, fine and coarſe Shirts, browniſh Yarn Stockings, old Shoes, and a good Felt Hat. *Note*, They are ſuppoſed to be gone together, and to have falſe Paſſes with them. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servants ſo that their Maſters may have them again, ſhall have *Three Pounds* Reward for each, and reaſonable Charges paid, by

Abraham Wood, and *Nicholas Parker*.

RUN away on the 19th Inſtant from *Iſaac Walker* of *Tredyffryn* in *Cheſter* County, an *Iriſh* Servant Man, named *Joſeph Cummins*, about 22 Years of Age, of middle Stature, well ſett, freckled Face, ſandy Hair but ſhort; he wears a white linnen Cap, a good Felt Hat, a copper-colour'd Drugget Coat with light colour'd Linings, a Linſey-wolſey Jacket, and good Leather Breeches with Braſs Buttons, Oznaburgh Shirt, reddiſh Handkerchief, light brown worſted Stockings, a new Pair of Shoes with braſs Buckles. *Note*, The Back of his Hand is lately much bruiſed, and he wears a Cloth about it. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant ſo that his ſaid Maſter may have him again, ſhall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by *Iſaac Walker*.

RUN away on the 19th Inſt. from *John Baldwin* of *Kennet* in *Cheſter* County, a Servant Man named *George Smith*, of a middle Stature, thin Viſage, wide Mouth, blackiſh Hair, aged 21 Years: He took with him two Suits of *French* Drugget, ~~one white the other~~ Snuff-colour'd, with Silver Claſps on one of the Garments; alſo a blue ſhagg'd Great Coat or Cloak, a Silver hilted Sword, a brown bay Horſe branded with E on the near Shoulder, and a Star in the Forehead. Whoever ſecures the ſaid Servant and Effects ſo that his ſaid Maſter may have them again, ſhall have *Five Pounds* Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by

John Baldwin.

away on the 14th Inſtant, from *Hollingſworth* of *Philadelphia*, Cordwainer, a Servant named *John Talifero*, alias *Luke Cell*, alias *John* is ſhort and thick, full-fac'd, pale and freckled, a ſhort black Wig, an old Hat, a blue Camlet Coat, white Metal Buttons, a reddiſh Camlet Jacket, Leggings and old Shoes. He is a great Rambler, and pretty well known as ſuch in all the Colonies. Whoever ſecures him ſo that he may be had again, ſhall have *Thirty Shillings* Reward, and reaſonable Charges paid, by *Stephen Hollingſworth*.

ett to Freight to any Part of or Continent or Iſles of *America*, the Brigt. *Elizabeth*, *John Searle* at preſent Maſter, Burthen about 60 Tons. Enquire for the ſaid *Searle* at the Houſe of *Benjamin Morgan* in *King-ſtreet*. Likewiſe a Negroe Man and Woman to be Sold.

WHEREAS divers Acts have been paſſed in the *Lower Counties* upon *Delaware*, for the Emiſſion of PAPER MONEY, a conſiderable Part of which in the ordinary Courſe of Trade is daily brought into this Province; And although the Credit thereof ſubſiſts on an equal Foundation with that now current in *Pennſylvania*, yet its Circulation here has been in a great Meaſure unhappily ſtopt, to the Diſcouragement of Trade, and Breach of that good Agreement which ought naturally to ſubſiſt between the Inhabitants of thoſe Counties and thoſe of this Province, upon a Pretence that the Bills of Credit there iſſued, will not diſcharge the Engagements of the Loan-Office of *Pennſylvania*. Yet inaſmuch as the Receiving a Part of the preſent Currency of the ſaid Counties in all Payments, will be no Inconveniency to the Borrowers here, and to the End that the Value of the ſaid Paper Credit may be kept up, and the true Deſign and Intention thereof, (viz. that of being a Medium of Commerce) fully anſwered; WE, whoſe Names are underwritten, have agreed, and do hereby promiſe and oblige our ſelves, every Man for himſelf, that from and after the *Fifteenth Day* of *January* Inſtant, We will accept and receive in all Payments of Money now due, or hereafter becoming due to us, on any Account whatſoever, one fourth Part thereof in the Currency of the ſaid Counties, as the ſame is now eſtabliſhed and ſtands limited to the Sum of 12000 l. and what yet remains circulating by Virtue of the former Acts paſſed in that Government: Promiſing further to do what in us lies towards aboliſhing all Diſtinctions between the ſaid Currency, and that of this Province. Dated at *Philadelphia*, the *First Day* of *January*, *Anno Dom.* 1729-30.

Andrew Hamilton	*Thomas Griffitts*	*John Renſhaw*
Iſaac Norris	*Charles Read*	*Mathias Aſpden*
James Logan	*Ralph Aſheton*	*Jacob Shute*
Samuel Preſton	*William Rawle*	*William Tidmarſh*
William Fiſhbourn	*William Maſters*	*Benjamin Shoemaker*
Clement Plumſtead	*James Parrock*	*John Buley*
Thomas Lawrence	*John Bowyer*	*Norton Pryor*
William Allen	*Arnold Caſſel*	*Blacſton Ingeldew*
Iſaac Norris jun.	*Thomas Aſheton*	*William Williams*
Peter Lloyd	*Charles Weſt*	*William Carter*
Samuel Haſel	*Michael Hulings*	*Jeremiah Langborne*
White and *Taylor*	*Richard Allen*	*William Biles*
Thomas Sober	*Samuel Cooper*	*Thomas Canby*
Joſeph Turner	*Francis Knowles*	*Thomas Watſon*
Patrick Greeme	*Joſhua Maddox*	*Joſeph Kirkbride*, jun.
Joſeph Growdon jun.	*Thomas Leech*	*John Hall*
James Hume	*William Corker*	*Nathan Watſon*
John Richmond	*William Chancellor*	*Benjamin Jones*
Thomas Hatton	*Edward Roberts*	*Thomas Yardley*
Arent Haſſart	*Robert Worthington*	*William Paxſon*
Benjamin Godeffroy	*John Maſon*	*Thomas Biles*
Alexander Woodrop	*John Warder*	*Simon Butler*
Lees and *Pearſon*	*Simon Edgell*	*Timothy Smith*
William Atwood	*Paul Preſton*	*Matthew Hughes*
George Macall	*John Stamper*	*Abraham Chapman*
Anthony Morris	*Joſeph Lyn*	*Iſaac Penington*
Thomas Willing	*Thomas Chaſe*	*Chriſtian Vanhorn*
Thomas Sharp	*John Roberts*	*Jn. Abr. Denormandie*
William Rabley	*Joſeph Pennock*	*John Baker*
John Hopkins	*John Bell*	*George Clough*
Caſſel & Maugridge	*John Wright*	*Samuel Baker*
John Hyat	*Samuel Gilpin*	*Jonathan Palmer*
George Claypoole	*George Rice Jones*	*Thomas Marriot*
John Bringhurſt	*Thomas Holleway*	*John Watſon*
George Emelen	*John Heathcoat*	*Paul Blakir*
John Cadwalader	*Zachary Hutchins*	*Robert Edwards*
Henry Hodge	*John Kay*	*Richard Sands*
Thomas Bourn	*Daniel Hyberd*	*John Claves*
Mark Joyce	*Joſeph Henchman*	*Niel Grant.*
Dennis Rochford	*Lawrence Rice*	*Jacob Shoemaker*
Matthew Kenſey		

Prov' Penſil ſſ. WHEREAS many Gentlemen, Merchants and others, Inhabitants of this Province, have unanimouſly agreed to take and receive, in Payments, Bills of Credit already emitted, and made current in the three Lower-Counties upon *Delaware*, as the ſame paſſes there; And in order to facilitate the ſame, and give the ſaid Bills of Credit a more free Currency in this Province without Scruple, the Truſtees of the General Loan-Office of *Pennſylvania*, have alſo agreed to take and receive the ſaid Lower-County Bills of Credit, of all Borrowers, for Payments now due in the ſaid Loan-Office, not exceeding one fourth Part of the annual Quotas to be paid in. Signed in Behalf of the ſaid Truſtees at *Philadelphia*, the *25th of March*, 1730.

W. FISHBOURN.

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